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PURRYSBURGH.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The ancient town of Purrysburgh in South Carolina, which at the date of its settlement promised to be a rival of the nearby and nearly contemporaneously founded town of Savannah in Georgia, derived its name from Monsieur Jean Pierre Purry of Neufchatel in Switzerland. M. Purry is said to have been a Director-General of the French East India Company.¹ As early as June 1724 he addressed a memorial to the King proposing to procure to be transported to, and to settle, in South Carolina a number of poor Swiss protestants on condition that he should be granted four leagues square of land with the same rights and liberties to his settlers as were enjoyed by the other inhabitants of the Province; that the settlers should be formed into a Swiss regiment of which he should be made the Colonel, and that he should also be made a judge, and have the nomination of his own officers &c. and that his Majesty should transport the proposed settlers *gratis* from a port in England to one in Carolina.² The government of the Colony was then in the hands of the Crown, the Crown having assumed control after the upheaval of 1719-20. The Lords Proprietors however still claimed their charter rights and the ownership of the soil, and this me-

¹Dalcho—p. 385.

²London MSS. in Off: Hist. Commⁿ. Vol. 11. pp. 13, 14, 127, 128, 132.

morial was referred to them.³ M. Purry came to England in 1724 and came to an agreement with the Lords Proprietors in pursuance of which they agreed to grant him 24000 acres for procuring 600 persons to settle, and also agreed to pay the charges of their transportation from England to Carolina; and on 27 April 1725 granted to Mons^r Jean Vatt of Watt in Switzerland the 24000 acres in trust to be transferred to M. Purry when he should have fulfilled his part of the agreement.⁴

M. Purry returned to Switzerland and evidently induced quite a number to agree to emigrate to South Carolina for M. Jean Vatt writes in October 1726 that a number had repaired to Neufchatel for the purpose, but that in consequence of the failure of the Lords Proprietors to comply with their agreement for their transportation to Carolina the intending emigrants had been stranded in Neufchatel to the great consequent misery of many who wandered up and down the streets not knowing where to find a dinner or a bed⁵: that Mon^r Purry and the others associated with him lacked even the £100 sterling that would have relieved the unfortunates, and had been forced to withdraw from Neufchatel and leave the Swiss there to shift for themselves⁶. M. Vatt stated also that 24 Swiss men women and children had already lately gone from Switzerland to South Carolina and petitioned that proper relief should be given them.

With this unfortunate fiasco seems to have terminated M. Purrys first attempt at his settlement.

In 1728 the Crown arrived at a settlement with the Lords Proprietors and acquired all their interests in South Carolina. Robert Johnson was appointed Governor in 1729 and by the 43^d and 44th articles of the Instructions issued to him on his appointment as Governor provision was made for the laying out and settlement of eleven townships two of which were to be located on the Savannah

³Ibid; Vol. 11, p. 132.

⁴Ibid; Vol. 13, p. 77.

⁵Pub: Hist. Society of S. C., Vol. 1, p. 241.

⁶London MSS. in Off: Hist. Comⁿ., Vol. 12, p. 190.

river. The specific instructions given him with regard to these townships were that a square of twenty thousand acres was to be first marked out for the township proper and in this square reservations were to be made for a town, a common for the use of the inhabitants of the town, and a glebe. Then the country surrounding this 20000 acres square for a distance of six miles in every direction from the outer line of the square was to be reserved for future settlers in the township.

In July 1730 M. Purry renewed his proposition to the Crown proposing to settle 600 Swiss protestants at their own expense within the space of 6 years provided they be placed on the same footing with the rest of his Majestys' subjects in the Province and that Purry be granted 12000 acres for himself free from all quit-rents⁷. This proposition was referred to Governor Robert Johnson who on 20 July 1730 wrote advising favourably as to the project and suggesting that the township for the settlers should be set out on the Savannah river near Palachuccola Fort⁸.

This proposition of Purry's seems to have been accepted on the condition that the Swiss upon their arrival take the usual oath of allegiance, and that thereupon lands be assigned to them where they should dwell together in one or more townships as might be thought most convenient for the security of the Province, and that Purry be not entitled to his 12000 acres until he should have fully performed his agreement.⁹

Instructions to this effect were sent out to Governor Johnson and Purry with several other Swiss set out for South Carolina and seems to have arrived at Charles Town in the early part of 1731. The General Assembly of the Province in the Act for the imposition of certain duties on slaves &c, appropriated £5000 current money of the Province (about £715 sterling) out of all duties after the 25 March 1731 to be applied to laying out and survey-

⁷Ibid; Vol. 14, p. 112.

⁸Ibid; Vol. 14, p. 237.

⁹Pub: Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol. 2, pp. 127-179-182.

ing Townships, and purchasing tools, provisions and other necessities for poor protestants desiring to settle.¹⁰

In May 1731 Purry was in Charles Town for on 6th May Governor Johnson recommends to the General Assembly to allow Col Purry £150. current money for his expenses to Savannah River to find a suitable spot for his Swiss settlement.¹¹

From and after this date Purry is generally referred to as "Col" Purry or "Col" John Peter Purry this rank being apparently derived from the agreement that his settlers were to be formed into a regiment and that he was to be its colonel.

The General Assembly allowed the £150 which was paid on the 8th May 1731, and a letter was on that day sent to Capt Evans at the Palachocola Fort to meet Col Purry at Port Royal and attend him up the Savannah river and assist him in the location of a place for his settlement.¹²

Purry accordingly examined the banks of the Savannah river and finally selected a site on the north bank known as "Great Yamasee Bluff."¹³ This was to be the site of the future town and Purry marked a tree where he desired the middle of his town to be.¹⁴

Under the instructions to the Governor the Township square of 20000 acres was to include this town site and then there was to be a circuit of six miles from the line of this Township reserved for the settlers in the Township.

The site having been selected Governor Johnson on 1st Sept 1731 issued a proclamation forbidding any one from procuring grants of lands within six miles of the proposed Township.¹⁵

Governor Johnson says that no survey was then made of the Township and the contiguous six-mile area, as the season was not propitious for surveying¹⁶ and Purry seems then

¹⁰Stats. at Large, S. C., Vol. 3, p. 301.

¹¹Council Journal, Vol. 5, p. 74.

¹²Ibid; p. 76.

¹³London MSS. Office Hist. Com., Vol. 16, p. 347.

¹⁴Ibid; Vol. 17, p. 174.

¹⁵Pub. Hist. Society, Vol. 3, p. 306—London MSS., Vol. 16, p. 318.

¹⁶London MSS. Off: Hist. Com., Vol. 17, p. 174.

to have returned to Europe to gather together his settlers. Whilst in South Carolina he seems to have effected an agreement with the General Assembly whereby he was personally to be allowed £600 sterling for every 100 effective men he procured to settle at Purrysburg.

Before his return however he drew up at Charles Town in September 1731 his "Proposals" for the encouragement of such Swiss Protestants as should agree to accompany him to Carolina to settle a new colony and also a description of the Province of South Carolina."

According to these proposals persons could go as servants or on their own account. If they went as servants they would have to contract for service for three years, and their expenses, or certain of them were to be charged against their wages. Those who went on their own account were required to have each at least 50 crowns as their passage would cost from 20 to 25 crowns.

The alluring description of South Carolina covers too many pages to be reproduced here even in part. No modern "boomer" of lands for sale could improve much upon Col Purry's rhetoric, and imaginative description. Of his proposed town he says:

"The Town of Purrysburg will be situated 30 miles "from the Sea, and about 7 miles from the highest tide; "the Land about it is a most delightful Plain and "the greatest part very good Soil especially for Pasturage "and the rest proper enough for some productions. It was "formerly called the great *Yamassee Port* and is esteemed "by the Inhabitants of the Province the best place in all "*Carolina*."

And again:

"There are between 5 and 600 houses in *Charles Town* the most of which are very costly; besides 5 hand- "some Churches *viz*: one for those of the Church of "*England* one for the Presbyterians, one for the Anabap- "tists, one for the Quakers and one for the *French*. If you "travel into the Country, you will see stately Buildings,

¹⁷Carrolls Hist. Coll^{ns} of S. C., Vol. 2, p. 121.

"noble Castles and an infinite Number of all sorts of cattle,
 "If it be ask'd what has produced all this? the Answer is:
 "'Tis *only the rich Land of Carolina.*"

Purry came with some others whom he styles a "small company." The names signed to his proposals along with his own are James Richard of Geneva Abraham Meuron of St Sulpy and Henry Raymond of St Sulpy, all of whom subsequently were settlers in Purrysburg.

On his return to Europe Purry applied in March 1732 for an increased allowance in land for his efforts in procuring the settlement.¹⁸ This was not unreasonable for as he showed the mere cost of the passage of 600 persons from England to South Carolina was about £2400 sterling. His efforts were successful and in July 1732 an additional instruction was sent over to Governor Johnson to the effect that Col Purry or rather the "Sieur Jean Pierre Purry" should have granted to him 48000 acres provided he should have settled 600 Swiss protestants including men women and children within 6 years from Christmas 1732¹⁹. This 48000 acres to be laid out in lands most contiguous to the Township.²⁰

At a meeting of the Trustees for Georgia held in London on 22 July 1732 according to a letter published in the South Carolina Gazette,²¹

"M^r Purry Leader M^r Bingio Minister & the Elders
 "of the Swiss Protestants, who are going to establish
 "a Town on the River *Savanah*; attended the Trustees
 "in behalf of their Congregation, returned them
 "Thanks for their Protection, and desired a Continu-
 "ance of it. The Trustees ordered a Library of Books
 "to be given the Minister, for the Use of him and
 "his Successors, and a handsome sum of Money was
 "raised by the Contributions of some of the Trustees
 "then Present, in order to be put into the Hands of the
 "Leaders and Elders of the Congregation for provid-

¹⁸London MSS. Off. Hist. Commⁿ, Vol. 15, p. 102.

¹⁹Ibid; Vol. 15, pp. 105-121, 113-125.

²⁰Ibid; Vol. 16, p. 347.

²¹No. 47—Decr. 2 to Decr. 9, 1732.

"ing Refreshments for the Sick in their Passage and
"on their first Establishment."

Col Purry and his company must have sailed soon after. The first notice we find in the South Carolina Gazette is in the N^o (42) for the Week from October 28 to Novr' 4, 1732 viz:

"On Wednesday last, a Ship arrived here in about
"12 Weeks from London, having above Sixty Switzers
"on Board, the Master of whom Reports that we may
"expect Col Purry with more every day."

In the next number for the week Novr' 4 to Novr 11, 1732 it is stated;

"Major James Richards" (presumably the same who
"signed the proposals with Purry) "is appointed Major
"and Capt. of the Company of Switzers lately arrived
"here."

The exact dates and numbers of the arrivals are stated by Purry himself in an affidavit made at the time.²²

"S^o Carolina Customhouse Charles Town Coll^o John
"Peter Purry being duly Sworn on the holy Evange-
"lists maketh Oath That he the said John Peter Purry
"hath here Landed and put on Shoar at Charles Town
"in this Province viz.

"Novem^r 1st 1732 out of the
"Ship Peter and James Joseph Cornish Master Sixty
"one men Women and Children

"Decem^r 13th. 1732 Out of the
"Ship Shoreham John Edwards Master Forty two
"men Women and Children.

"December 15th 1732 Out of the
"Ship Purrysburgh Joseph Fry master Forty nine men
"Women and Children who are all Come here on the
"footing of Switz Protestants.

"dated at Charles Town aforesaid this twelfth day of
"March 1732.

"Sworne to before us —

John Peter Purry

²²Office Hist. Comⁿ, Book "Commissions Instruct^{ns} 1732-1742," p. 6.

"W^m Saxby Jur: & Comp:

"Tho: Gadsen Coll:

"Geo. Saxby

"Nav. Officer"

The total stated in this affidavit is 152.

Governor Johnson in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle dated 15 December 1732 states that M^r Purry had arrived with 120 Swiss about 50 of whom are men, the rest women and children. For all of whom he had furnished provisions and necessaries at the expence of the Province.²³ In a later letter of Dec 21, 1732 he states that M^r Purry had arrived with 50 men and 70 women and children and that the 60 who had arrived before had gone to Purrysburgh.²⁴ Purry is likely however to have more accurately stated the total himself in his affidavit and as we have seen he puts it at 152.

The Provincial Council had on 6th Octr 1732 in anticipation of their arrival ordered Col Parris to provide such necessary tools as had been agreed by the General Assembly for the Swiss expected from Europe and also to hire "Perriagers" to transport them to "Purreesbourg" on Savano River with 3 months provisions for each of them, being computed to be about 150 Souls.²⁵

On the 9th Octr 1732 the Council ordered delivered to M^r James Richard six small cannon at Port Royal and other tools nails &c for the use of the Swiss already arrived and to arrive;²⁶ and on the 16 Decr 1732 Col Parris was ordered to prepare his "Piragues" to transport Col Purry and his Swiss to Purrysburg.²⁷

They left Charles Town according to the notice in the Gazette on Wednesday 20 Decr 1732.

"On Wednesday last Col John Peter Purry, set out, "in three Pettiaugus, with Eighty-Seven Switzers, in order "to settle a Colony on Savannah River in Granville County

²³London MSS., Office Hist. Com", Vol. 16, p. 4.

²⁴Pub: Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol 1, p. 248.

²⁵Council Journal No. 5, 1730-1734, p. 212.

²⁶Ibid; p. 215.

²⁷Ibid; p. 249.

"and was Saluted with Seven Guns from the Bastion at
"their Passing by.

"His Excellency our Governor has been pleased to appoint
"M^r Joseph Edward Flowers to be Captain; and Mr. John
"Savy to be Lieutenant under the said Col. Purry."

If Purry only at first carried 87 out of his 150 it is
probable that at the first occupation in winter of a wholly
bare and unsettled spot it was judged wiser to leave the
weaker members and the young children in Charles Town
until some suitable provision for their shelter could be made.

To each person above 12 years of age the Council allowed
as follows.

8 Bushels corn and peas
300 Wght beef
50 " Pork
200 " rice
1 bushel salt
1 Axe
1 Broad and 1 Narrow hoe

Also 1 cow 1 calf and 1 young sow for every 5 persons
with some powder and shot.²⁸

The Council also on 21 Febry 1732 ordered M^r St: John
the Surveyor General to admeasure to each family of the
Switzers settled at Purrysburg one Town lot and fifty acres
of land additional and also to mark out 260 acres for a
common and 100 acres for a Glebe.²⁹

Purry himself seems to have actually arrived on the ship
Purrysburgh on the 15th Decr' 1732 for on 14 Decr Govr
Johnson wrote to the Lower House of the Assembly that
there had arrived 43 Palatines³⁰ and on the next day Decr
15 he writes to correct this, saying that Col Purry had
arrived a few hours after his last letter and said that these
43 were of his party.³¹

Purry's party were not the only immigrants to South
Carolina arriving at that time for in the Gazette for the

²⁸London MSS. Office Hist. Comⁿ. Vol. 17, p. 78.

²⁹Council Journal, Vol. 5, 1730-1734, p. 277.

³⁰Ibid; p. 341.

³¹Ibid; p. 342.

week Nov 25 - Dec 2. 1732 it is stated that there had just arrived a sloop in about eleven weeks from Barbadoes with 100 people on board who on the passage had been reduced to such extremity that they had but a pint of flour a day for 8 people for nigh three weeks.

The names of the first arrivals are no doubt those mentioned in the list set out later below of those who qualified before Governor Johnson on 22 and 23 December 1732. They only aggregate in number 93 and may therefore refer to the party who were carried to Purrysburgh in December 1732 as mentioned in the Gazette.

How long Col Purry remained with his infant settlement before returning to Europe for another contingent does not appear.

On 10th March 1732 /3 the Provincial Council issued an order to pay M^r John Peter Purry £700 currency on account of £600 sterling to be paid him when he should have transported 100 effective men into the Province and another order to pay him on 1st July 1733 £700 currency on account of £400 sterling to be paid him when he should have transported 100 effective men into the Province.³² On 31 Aug 1732 he petitioned the General Assembly to be allowed all of the next year to complete the number of people he was to bring over.³³

On 6 Sept 1733 at the Council Meeting;

"The Honble William Bull Esq^r laid before this Board
"a Plan of the Township of Purrysburgh and the re-
"served land thereto appertaining which was by him
"surveyed and run out.

"Which Plan having been examined by his Excy
"& His Majtie's Honble Council was allowed to be
"very regular & was approved of." * * "And also made
"an Order to pay Col W^m Bull £500 curr: for run-
"ning out & making a regular Plat of the Township of
"Purrysburgh & the reserved land thereto appertain-
"ing."³⁴

³²Council Journal, Vol. 5, 1730-1734, p. 396.

³³Ibid; p. 514.

³⁴Ibid; p. 514.

At the date this plat of Col Bull was approved of by Council Col Purry was in Charles Town or at least Governor Johnson so states in a letter the next year³⁵.

The settlement seems to have been definitely made whilst he was there. On 17 March 1732/3 Joseph Edward Flower appeared and took the oaths as Lieut: Col: of the Switz Regiment at Purrysburgh³⁶ and on 21 Sept^r 1733, the Council ordered to be paid to M^r Joseph Bignon the Swiss Minister the sum of £300 current money of the Province in consideration of his expense in coming over.³⁷

When Purry effected his settlement he found an unexpected and disturbing condition of affairs.

Under the instructions to Gov^r Johnson when the Township was determined upon, there was to be allotted for the Township first a square on the river containing 20,000 acres and then there was to be reserved for the use of the future settlers in the Township all the land within an area limited by a line six miles at every point from the outer line of the 20,000 acre original Township tract; this reserved area containing approximately 109,500 acres, additional to the original 20,000. In 1731 when Purry selected his Town site Gov^r Johnson issued a proclamation announcing the fact and notifying all persons not to take out grants within the six mile limit. Notwithstanding this a number of grants were taken out intruding within this limit one of the grants for 8000 acres being to no other than Gov^r Robert Johnson himself. Purry must have communicated this fact to his friends at home for his son Charles Purry in May 1732 addressed a petition to the King on behalf of his father whom he stated had embarked with 150 Swiss for Carolina and was then settled upon part of the Township, and that Col Purry was apprehensive lest the remaining part of the Township should be taken up by indifferent persons before he could entitle himself to the 48,000 acres to be granted to him in the reserved area, and praying therefore that a grant be at once made to him for so

³⁵London MSS. Office Hist. Comⁿ. Vol. 17, p. 174.

³⁶Council Journal, Vol. 5, p. 294.

³⁷Ibid; p. 505.

much of the 48000 acres as the proportion of the settlement already made by him would entitle him to.³⁸ This seemed reasonable to His Majestys Council and on 19 July 1733 an order was accordingly issued to Gov. Johnston to grant to Col Purry a proportional part of the 48000 acres according to the number of Swiss Protestants by him settled in the Province.³⁹

Other settlers seemed to have come out to join Purrys settlement who did not come directly with his party; for in May 1733 the Duke of Newcastle wrote to Gov^r Johnson recommending to him the bearer M^r John Frederick Holzendorf a gentlemen of good family in Brandenburg, who went to Carolina for the purpose of settling at the new town of Purysburg: that he desired a commission in the militia and as he carried over two servants (labourers) and necessary implements, desired an allotment of a proportionate quantity of land near that Town.⁴⁰

Purry must have left Carolina in the autumn of 1733 or early in 1734; for in April 1734 he presented a petition to the King which went before the Privy Council stating that in 1731 Governor Johnson under His Majestys instructions had surveyed and set apart a Township on Savannah River since called Purrysburgh containing 20 000 acres and had issued a proclamation 1st Sept^r 1731 forbidding persons to take up grants within six miles of the Township, the space included within which six miles limit was to be reserved for settlers in the Township. That a survey had been made of this area when it had been found that several persons had taken up grants on the South and East sides of the Township and within the six mile line which would defeat his Majestys intentions; that he had complained to Governor Johnson but the Governor did not regard himself authorized to remove these intruders; Purry therefore besought that these intruding grants be annulled and that his Majesty would order the six miles around the Township be surveyed and set apart for the settlers in the Town-

³⁸London MSS. Office Hist. Comⁿ., Vol. 16, p. 153.

³⁹Ibid; p. 169.

⁴⁰Ibid; p. 123.

ship; and that the most substantial settlers in the Township be allowed grants for additional land within this six mile limit, and that those whose lots were situated on the rivulet which ran through the Town should be allowed a double lot in the Town for their charges in cleaning and clearing the same.⁴¹ This petition was by Charles Purry as Agent for his father, but it was followed up by a list of the intruding grants furnished by Purry himself⁴² viz — eight grants aggregating 47655 acres

Purry followed this list by a long letter dated 13 July 1733 stating his case, that he had borrowed from others the money to pay the expenses of making the settlement, that he had carried over and placed in Purrysburg 260 Swiss but that when his friends ascertained that persons claiming to be entitled to Grants from the Lords Proprietors had intruded upon and taken up lands within the reserved area, they refused to advance and assist him any more to complete his settlement. This affected him Purry personally for the 48000 acres which was to be awarded him for carrying out the settlement was to be laid out in the lands in the six mile area most contiguous to the Township⁴³

This petition of Purry was granted so far as related to allowing substantial settlers more land in the Township and reserved area, and also as to allowing the settlers along the rivulet double lots; the question as to the validity of the intruding grants was referred by the Committee on plantation affairs to the Board of Trade and by the Board to His Majesty's Attorney General and Solicitor General for an opinion and in the meantime Governor Johnson was written to for an explanation. This explanation he gave fully in a letter dated 9 Novr 1734 in which he stated that as soon as M^r Purry had marked the tree where he designed the middle of his Town to be, he had issued a proclamation forbidding any person taking up lands within six miles of that place. The Township and contiguous six miles were not surveyed at that time the season not being propitious

⁴¹London MSS. Office Hist. Commⁿ., Vol. 16, p. 318.

⁴²Ibid; p. 343.

⁴³London MSS: Office Hist. Comⁿ., Vol. 16, p. 347.

for surveying; that Col Bull had been sent to survey it as soon as possible and then found that several tracts had been laid out for intending grantees within the six mile limit; that Col Bull had reported the matter to the Provincial Council and gave it as his opinion that it would be better for the Township to replace the area thus lacking below the Town by an addition above, as the Township would then have a larger frontage on the river and that the Council had ordered Col. Bull accordingly to give a double quantity above the Town, that M^r Purry was at the time in Charles Town and made no objection. The mistake arose from the Township and six mile limit not being run out at the time when the spot was selected by Purry; that it was impossible to judge of distances in the woods.

Governor Johnson also gives an account of how the grant to himself (which he offers to surrender) came to be issued and adds that as soon as His Majestys orders came he would have a new survey made and thought that the people who had grants of whom there were not many would acquiesce.⁴⁴

On 12 Aug 1734 the Attorney and Solicitor General gave in their opinion that the intruding grants were invalid⁴⁵ and instructions were issued accordingly but no direct action seems to have been taken and it was not until May 27 1738 that positive instructions were issued to Col Sam^l Horsey just appointed Governor of South Carolina (he died without even reaching the Province) to resurvey the six mile area and remove the intruding claimants.⁴⁶

Most of these intruding grants only invaded the reserved area for a portion of the grant, with the exception of the grant to Robert Thorpe for 12000 acres which was entirely within the six mile limit, and it appears in the other cases that as stated by Governor Johnson the trespass was due to mistake.

Whilst this controversy was going on Purry continued the completion of his settlement. He must have left Europe for South Carolina in the late summer or early

⁴⁴Ibid; Vol. 17, p. 174.

⁴⁵Ibid; Vol. 16, pp. 404-408.

⁴⁶Ibid: Vol. 18, p. 224; Vol. 19, p. 170.

autumn of 1734 for on 8 Novr 1734 there is a letter from Governor Johnson to the Council recommending that provision be made for subsisting Col Purrys people just arrived" and in his letter of the 9th Novr 1734 above referred to he states that "M^r Purry is arrived with about 280 souls. "I ordered provisions to be ready against their arrival."

The Gazette for the week Nov 9 to Nov 16 1734 gives the following account of this arrival:

"Col *Purry* is lately arrived from England at *Purysburg* in the Ship *Simmon* Capt: *Cornish* with 260 "Switzers Protestants and their minister M^r Chiefelle; "one hundred and odd more are expected there every "day, who were ready to embark at the beginning of "October last, among those are 40 Persons of the per- "secuted Protestants in Piemont and a Collect has been "made for them in England, Where we hear that "James Oglethorpe Esq^r has subscribed 40£ sterling "the Duc de Montague and several other Persons of "distinction have likewise handsomely subscribed— " 'Tis hoped the Province will be kind enough to afford "them the necessary Provisions, Tools, Cattle &c in "order to help forward an infant Colony which is now "almost two Years old"—

In the next number of the Gazette (16 Nov to 23 Novr 1734) the account is given

"We hear that on Saturday last the Petition of Coll "Purry was read and exam^d by the Hon: the Commons "House of Assembly wherein he demanded (1) that "the 200£ Sterl: due to him for having carried over "to *South Carolina* even a greater number of People "then he had engaged for, might be paid to him, 100 "£ Sterl now and the other 100 in the Month of "March next (2) That the necessary Provisions be "given to the 260 Persons he brought over with him "last, the same as it was given to them that came over "before (3) And lastly that the debts made at Geor-

"Council Journal, Vol. 6, p. 2.

"gia by the Passengers that landed there for Purrys-
 "burgh, for victuals and other necessities, likewise for
 "Periawgus to Carry them to the said Place might be
 "paid. Both the Hon: Houses finding his demands
 "very reasonable, readily granted them.

"To the petition of the Minister at Purrysburg M^r
 "Chiffelle, it was answered that the Pension of a Min-
 "ister could not yet be allowed to him till the Town of
 "*Purrysburg* should be erected into a Parish; in the
 "meantime one hundred Pounds should be paid to him
 "for defraying the Charges of his Voyage, and further
 "care be taken to satisfy him.'

The record does not disclose whether Purry himself con-
 ducted any other band of settlers; nor does it show how
 long he remained in South Carolina after his arrival in
 November 1734.

The Gazette for the week 19th April to 26th April 1735
 contains the following;

"By a Letter from *Purrysburg* of *April 10* We are
 "informed, that of the 200 Protestant Swiss who were
 "to embark in *London* for that Place, 110 having been
 "put a shore in *Georgia* by Capt *Thompson* were ar-
 "rived there, that the King has given them out of his
 "own Money 1200£ sterl. to pay their Passages on
 "Condition that they should settle in Purrysburgh and
 "no where else; That upon this Fund Notes were made
 "amounting to the said Sum, payable in five Years
 "with Interest, according to the Usage of *Carolina* to
 "reckon from the Day of their Arrival, the Money
 "accruing by the reimbursement of these Notes to be
 "employed for the Use of that Town to fortifie it, and
 "to render it more commodious to its Inhabitants."

And the Gazette for the next week following viz 26th Apl
 to 3 May 1735 contains the item;

"On Monday arrived here the Scooner Dolphin
 "*James Lusk* in 7 Weeks from *London* with about 30
 "Swiss for Purrysburgh."

From the terms of Gov^r Johnsons Proclamation men-

tioned later Col Purry would certainly appear to have been in Carolina in April 1735.

Purry seems to have early had trouble with his settlers. The Gazette for the week 12th April to 19 April 1735 contains a proclamation by Gov^r Robert Johnson reciting that he had received information from Col. Peter Purry that several persons at Purrysburgh had sold the lots and lands in the Township of Purrysburg which they claimed, although they had obtained no grants to them, and notwithstanding they had received the benefits and bounty of the Province in provisions &c &c. and that others had attempted to sell their pretended lots in the Township although they had never been to Purrysburgh, all of which was contrary to the Kings intention in settling the Township, and a fraud and imposition on the public as no grants would be issued except to persons named in the warrants who were actual settlers in the Township.

After his death his son and heir Charles Purry addressed a petition dated 18 May 1738 to the King in which he stated that his father had imported 600 Swiss and performed his part of the contract; and in the additional instructions to Governor Johnson dated 13 Febry 1734 it is said that Col Purry had asked in his petition that as other foreign protestants might desire to settle at Purrysburgh all such should be credited to him in order to entitle him to the 48000 acres.⁴⁸

It is likely that settlers came over not directly in company with Purry but who as induced to come by his settlement he claimed to be entitled to the credit for.^{note} There was a petition addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Trade in July 1735 by Daniel Vernezobre in which he stated that about a year since he had given to a gentleman who was about to settle at Purrysburgh several of his people on condition that a proportion of the lands should be assigned over to him. That he had expended a considerable

⁴⁸Office Hist. Comⁿ. Vol. Commissions Instructions 1732-1742, p. 148.

Note. The Gazette for the week 12th July to 19th July, 1735, states that 250 Switzers had arrived to settle a Township on the Edisto River.

sum, above £1000 Stg, in the affair in transporting people tools implements ironwork trees negroes &c &c and desired that the lands granted should be put in his name. This petition was refused apparently on the grounds that none but an *inhabitant* could take up lands within the six mile limit; and Vernezohre seems later to have become an inhabitant.

The settlement was apparently a commercial venture on Purrys part. In which venture he seems to have induced others to aid and take part by advancing money &c &c. He was to receive the 48000 acres to be granted him by the King and the bonus or payment allowed by the Province viz £600 sterling for every 100 effective men. Some idea of the expense to which the Province was put is given by an estimate of the charges incurred at the time of the arrival of the first batch in 1732. The paper is headed "Estimate of the charge arriving by the encouraging Coll Purry to transport and settle Purysburg" *

	£	s. d.
Expenses to locate T' ship	150.	0.0
allowed Col Purry	2800.	0.0
Survey	500.	0.0
Provision for 250 persons over 12.....	4312.	10.0
" " 50 Children under 12	405.	0.0
Tools for 250 persons	1000.	0.0
Sixty Cows & Calves	480.	0.0
" Young Sows.....	180.	0.0
Conveyance at £5. per head.....	1500.	0.0
	<hr/> 11327. 10.0	

£11327. 10. 0 in current money was worth at the time about one seventh of the amount in sterling.

The expenses of the second batch of 260 or 280 who arrived in 1734 could scarcely have been less to the Province. How Purry and his friends came out of the venture can only be a matter of speculation now.

*London MSS. Office Hist. Comⁿ., Vol. 17, p. 78.

The following are the grants which on the record appear to have been made to Purry;

23 Febry 1732	100 acres
23 March 1733	12000 "
12 Nov ^r 1734	6650 "
16 Jany 1736	600 "
6 Octr 1733	One Town lot in Purrysburgh

To Charles Purry there was granted on 9 Sept^r 1736 town lot N^o 56 in Purrysburgh and to John Rodolph Purry there was granted on 18 March 1735 /6 300 acres and on 4 Novr 1736 a town lot in Purrysburgh.

The settlement was a large one for the time, say over 600 persons and composed in part at least of settlers of a very substantial character. Daniel Vernezobre as we have seen claims to have expended over £1000 stg a large sum for those days; Jean Baptiste Bourquin had been a surgeon in Marlborough's army;^{note} John Frederick Holzendorff was of good family, D^r Daniel Brabant was a physician, and among the settlers was Hector Berenger de Beaufain, and also Henry de Saussure the ancestor of the family of that name. It has been spoken of as a French Huguenot settlement but this is an error. Many if not most of the settlers were French speaking Swiss but many were also German Swiss, and were Huguenots only in the sense of being protestants.

The settlement at the location at Purrysburg does not seem to have thriven. The site selected was an unfortunate one, not at a good point for navigation and in a very sickly and malarial locality. The circumstances that most tended to check its development was the settlement of Georgia and the near neighbourhood of the Town at Savannah. Many if not most of the settlers at Purrysburg appear to have drifted over into Georgia.

Note.

S. C. Gazette for 30th Jany. 1784, states:

"Died near Purrysburg D^r John B. Bourquin, aged 93 years—
 "He served nine years as a Surgeon in the Duke of Marl-
 "borough's army and settled at Purrysburgh in this State in
 "1732."

Others went elsewhere; Berenger de Beaufain lived in Charleston and others moved to Beaufort.

Very little is known of the subsequent history of the Town. The two ministers the Rev^d M^r Joseph Binion or Bignion or Bugnion and the Rev^d M^r Henry Chiffelle are said both to have been in orders in the Church of England.^{note} The Rev^d M^r Binion is stated by Dalcho to have moved to the Parish of St. James Santee in 1734.

In 1746 the General Assembly passed an Act "for erecting the Township of Purrysburgh and parts adjacent into a separate and distinct Parish,"⁵⁰

This is the Act which creates the Parish of St Peter and it declares "That the church or chapel and the dwelling "house at Purrysburgh wherein the Rev M^r Chiffelle hath "preached and dwelt for some years past shall be deemed "and taken and they are hereby declared to be the Parish "Church and parsonage house of the said Parish of St "Peter."

The Act further provided that the Minister or Rector should receive £100 currency yearly and that the Parish should have one representative in the Commons House of Assembly. The Church and parsonage had been built with public funds and were therefore by this Act only declared to be the Parish church and parsonage for the new Parish.^{note}

In his petition in 1738 after the death of his father Charles Purry states that the not possessing the lands affected by the intruding grants surveyed to the Switzers, had occasioned their inability to support themselves after the provision for them was exhausted, whereby many had perished and more had been forced to disperse.

Note. Dalcho states that the Rev. M. Bugnion was ordained Priest by the Bp. of St. Davids 25 July 1732 and that the Rev. M^r Chiffelle was a native of Switzerland ordained Priest by the Bp of London in 1734 and was sent out by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—Dalcho, p. 386.

⁵⁰Statutes at Large, Vol. 3, p. 668.

Note. The Tax Act for 1736-7 appropriates £200 for building a place for divine worship at Purrysburg—*Gen'l Stats. S. C., Vol. 3, p. 484.*

Dalcho states that in 1735 Purrysburgh contained near 100 dwellings.

Hewatt in his History, published in 1779, gives the account which has been followed by later writers—viz:

“On the other the poor Swiss emigrants began their labours with uncommon zeal and courage, highly elevated with the idea of possessing landed estates, and big with the hopes of future success. However, in a short time they felt the many inconveniences attending a change of climate. Several of them sickened and died, and others found all the hardships of the first state of colonization falling heavily upon them. They became discontented with the provisions allowed them, and complained to Government of the persons employed to distribute them; and to double their distress, the period for receiving the bounty expired before they had made such progress in cultivation as to raise sufficient provisions for themselves and families.”

The settlement continued however for many years. Notwithstanding the depletion by withdrawals to Georgia, to the healthier part of Beaufort now Hampton County, and elsewhere, the Church at Purrysburgh continued as the Parish Church of St Peters Parish for many years. The Rev. M^r Chiffelle served until his death in 1758. He was succeeded by the Rev. Abraham Imes who arrived in 1760 and continued until his death in 1766. Purrysburgh was in 1779 the headquarters for some time of General Lincoln and also of General Moultrie when they were facing Prevost on the opposite side of the river but after the disastrous rout of General Ash's command at Brier creek the Americans abandoned Purrysburgh, which place in April 1779 was occupied by the British Army under General Prevost as the first step in the advance against Charles Town.

After that there is but little mention of Purrysburgh, which apparently continued to dwindle until it practically disappeared as a town settlement, altho in his “Statistics of South Carolina” published in 1826, Mills enumerates it as still one of the villages or towns of Beaufort County, com-

ing next to Beaufort and being situate on a high and pleasant bluff twenty miles north of the City of Savannah.

The following list is taken from a parchment bound volume in the office of the Historical Commission marked "Commissions Instructions 1732-1742," on p. 4. It appears to be a list of those Swiss who came over with Purry in the Autumn of 1732, or of such of them as went from Charles Town to Purrysburgh with him and qualified i. e. took the oath of allegiance.

"A List of the Germains and Switz Protestants under the
"Command of Coll^o Purry qualified before his Excellency
"Robert Johnson Esquire Governour of this Province on
"the 22 and 23 dayes of December 1732.

"David Huguenin agé de	60.
"Susanne Jacot sa femme	47.
"Dan' Huguenin son fils	14.
"David son fils	8.
"Abraham son fils	10.
"Marguerite sa fille	12.
"Josué Robert	56.
"Josué Robert son fils	21.
"Marie Madeleine sa fille	29.
"Anne Valleton Veuve de Pierre Jeanneret.....	49.
"Henry son fils	19.
"Jacques Abram son fils	17.
"Jean Pierre son fils	14.
"Marie sa fille age de	21.
"Rose Marie sa fille	9.
"François Buche	46.
"Margarette sa femme	50.
"Jean Pierre son fils	4.
"Dan' Henry son fils	1.
"Abram son fils	2.
"Susanne sa fille	8.
"Henry Girardin	32.
"Marguerite sa femme	32.
"David son fils	7.
"Henry son fils	4.

"Anne sa fille	2.
"Francois Bachelois	46.
"Madeleine sa femme	36.
"Batiste son fils	6.
"Francois sa fille	3½.
"Marie sa fille	1½.
"La veuve Breton	53.
"Jean Pierre breton son fils agé de	17.
"Ulric bac age de	50.
"Jacob Calame age de	56.
"Abram Marte age de	60.
"David Giroud age de	18.
"Jacob Henry Meuron age de	19.
"Madame Varnod	
"Abram Varnod son fils	
"Francois son fils	
"Frantions sa fille	
"Mariane La fille	
"Andriane Richard	
"Monsieur Purry	
"Monsieur buttal	
"Monsieur Flar	

"Names of the Germaines

"Jaque Winkler 15 de Lage	
"Anna Catarina Winkler	43.
"Jaque Winkler	19.
"Nicholas Winkler	16.
"Son Jaque Winkler	9.
"Luis Winckler	6.
"Frederick Winckler	3.
"Eve Elizabeth	12.
"Theobald Küffer	49.
"Anna Margarita	40.
"Jaque Küffer	16.
"Theobald Küffer	13.
"Margaritt	14.
"Elissabeht Margaritt	11.

"Elizabeht Catarina	9.
"Maria Ottillia	4.
"Barbara	2.
"Luis Kohl	45.
"Anna Barbara	40.
"Son Nicolas	11.
"Son Jaquer	5.
"Nicolas	3.
"Margaritha	13.
"Anna Marill	8.
"Maria Margaritha	1.
"Nicolas Riger	46.
"Anna Barbara	36.
"Son Michael Riger	13.
"Janett Ottallia	18.
"Catarina Barbara	4.
"Henrich Cronenberger	40.
"Elizabeht	35.
"Nicolas Cronenberger	15.
"Gertrues	5.
"Anna Catharina	2.
"Sorg Mengersdorff	28.
"Anna Sibilla	26.
"Son Hendrick Mengersdorff	3.
"Elizabeht	2.
"Andrew Winckler	23.
"Anna Susan	23.
"Leonhards Franck	50.
"Anna Susana	48.
"Danl Franck	8.
"Christian Fuus	32.
" La Sama	45."

In the following list of grants it is to be noted that there are non earlier than 4 December 1735. As the first settlers went to Purrysburgh in December 1732 it is somewhat strange that the earliest grants should be of a date three years later. Whether the lots were assigned but the actual grants were not issued until later; or what is more

likely that the earliest volume of such grants has been lost, cannot now be stated with certainty. The earliest volume marked "Township Grants" in the office of the Secretary of State is numbered as vol. 41- 1734-1735. This number 41 does not bear any relation in numbering to the other volumes of grants and is only a designation or number placed on the volume many years later. The dates of the first warrants or orders to survey the land to be granted to Purry are 23 Febry and 27 Febry 1732 (1733 new style) and as no grants can be found of those dates it is likely that at first warrants were made out to survey and allot the lands to the several settlers and the formal grants were issued later.

The following list is made up from the volumes in the Secretary of States office denominated "Township Grants volumes numbered 41 and 42"

Grantee	No : Acres	Town Lot	Date
Peter Charmason	100	79	4 Decr 1735
Thomas Newall	400		" " "
Anthony Ageron	200	80	" " "
Anne Jenneret	250		17 Mch "
Henry Girardin	50		" " "
Pierre Louis Recordon.....	150		" " "
Andrew Winkler.....	100		" " "
Henry De Roche	50		" " "
Jacob Winkler	350		" " "
Major James Richard	300		" " "
Joseph Reymond	50		" " "
Alexander La Croix	50		" " "
Jeanne Urbaine Voyer	50		" " "
Benjamin Henriond	200		" " "
Heirs of Uhrich Bache	50		" " "
Jean Delpont	50		" " "
David Gantier	400		" " "
Abraham Marthe	50		" " "
Jean Henry Girardin	250		" " "
Anthoine Thermin	100		" " "
Jonas Spach	50		" " "

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Rice Price	100		" " "
Benjamin Calis	50		" " "
Joseph Girardin	100		" " "
Jean Baptist Bourquin	300		" " "
Mons ^r Guill ^o Brulott	50		" " "
Abraham Muron	100	17	Mch 1735
Ann Barbara Frank	100		" " "
David Ecolier	50		" " "
Henry Francois Bourquin	300		" " "
David Geroud	50		" " "
George Minguers Dorff	100		" " "
Augustus Bartoun.....	50		" " "
Gabriel Francois Revout	50		" " "
Jean Rudolph Netman	50		" " "
Henry Grovenemberg	200		" " "
Jean Pierre De Gallin.....	50		" " "
Joseph Edw ^a Flower }	300		" " "
Jemmett Cobley } Esq ^{rs}			
Wallier Cuillatt	50		9 Apl 1736
Jacob Collume Dec ^a	50	17	Mch 1735
Hector Berenger De Beaufin	800	10	Dec ^r 1736
" " " "	150		" " "
" " " "	200		" " "
Samuel Montague	710		" " "
Capt John Holdzendorf.....	200	60	" " "
M ^r John Chivillet	50	59	" " "
Daniel Vernezobre	2000	29	June 1737
Abraham Elizard	800		" " "
James De Las	300		" " "
John Lewis Poyas	350	13	July "
Daniel & Francis Mongin....	650	12	Aug "
John Fountain	150	6	Oct ^r 1737
John Peter Brace	100		" " "
Hector Berenger De Beaufin	800	1	June "
Col ^o Samuel Montague.....	1100		" " 1738
Hugh Rose	150	10	April "
John Kreeps	150	6	Sept ^r "
George Talebach	250	272	16 " "

Grantee	No : Acres	Town Lot	Date		
Gasper Myer	200	312	"	"	"
John Grabs	50		"	"	"
Jacob Tanner	300	67	"	"	"
Francis Buche	100		"	"	"
Abell Pinnell	150		"	"	"
Peter Abraham Devision	50		"	"	"
Abraham Fallet	400		"	"	"
Isaac Coste	150		"	"	"
Matthew La Pierre	50		"	"	"
Francis Vernays	50		"	"	"
John Redolph Netman }	300		"	"	"
Adam Cullet			"	"	"
Joseph Banaki	250		"	"	"
David Buches	350	299	"	"	"
Andre Albatestier De Mon					
Clar	150		1	June	"
Francis Buech	200		16	Dec ^r	"
John Linder	450	340	"	"	"
" "	150		"	"	"
Peter Laffite	150		3	Feby	1737
Peter Laffite	450		3	Feby	1737
Mary Masson	50	8	16	Sep ^r	1738
" "	50		"	"	"
Rodolff Purry	300		10	Aprl	"
Charles Purry		56	"	"	"
John Chevelis	450		16	Sept ^r	"
Henry Shaffele and Sister....	100	58 & 115	"	"	"
Andre Verdier	500		"	"	"
Andelheith Grob	50		"	"	"
John Grenier	400		"	"	"
Elizabeth Grob	50		"	"	"
Stephen Vigneu	100		3	Feby	1737
Henry Enderlin	290		16	Sept ^r	1738
Lewis Quinch		174	"	"	"
Levis Michel	50		"	"	"
Abraham Bonninger	200	186	"	"	"
Joseph Banaquier		265	"	"	"
Nicholas Riguer	250		"	"	"

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date		
Christopher Brickell	200	193	"	"	"
Abraham Chardonet	300		"	"	"
Peter Masson	50		"	"	"
John Peter Perrottet	100		"	"	"
John Rodolff Lier	50		"	"	"
Anna Maria Viller	300		"	"	"
John Mog	150	397	"	"	"
George Schonman Grober.....	50		"	"	"
John Henry Mayerhoffer.....		244	16	Sep ^r	1738
Lewis Devill	50	98	"	"	"
John Wunderlick	200	63	"	"	"
Jonas Pelow		241	"	"	"
John Dominick	50	266	"	"	"
John Baptiste Bourquin	100		"	"	"
Abraham Malkey (or Mat- tey)	200	140	"	"	"
Henry Gasman	200	182	"	"	"
Andrew Winkler	50		"	"	"
Jacob Reck	50		"	"	"
James Sterchis	250		"	"	"
Anne Mary Viller	100		"	"	"
John James Morr	200	184	"	"	"
Theobald Kueffer	50		"	"	"
Henry Bourquin	50		"	"	"
Anna Inglerine	250	153	"	"	"
Daniel Choupart	100	210	"	"	"
John Grenier	400		"	"	"
Andrew Winkler	50		"	"	"
Anthony Pallons	200	176	"	"	"
John Lagayes		231	"	"	"
Benedict Bourquin	200	208	"	"	"
Henry Desaussure	300		"	"	"
Isaac Bonyoe.....	150		"	"	"
David Sauce	50		"	"	"
Anna Eunets Viller	300		"	"	"
Charles Jacob Pichard.....	200		16	Sept ^r	1738
Daniel Merret	50		"	"	"
John Philip Merret	150		"	"	"

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
David Huquin	100		" " "
Loudwick Khell	100		" " "
John Peter Perrotet		87	" " "
David Christians	250		" " "
Matthew Moore	150		" " "
John Labord		348	" " "
Mary Bourquin	100		" " "
Elias Bernard	100		" " "
" "	100		" " "
David Nichols	50		" " "
Capt Peter Laffite	450		4 Mch 1739
John Bear	50	249	16 Sept ^r 1738
John Weffs	50		" " "
John Jacob Miller	100		" " "
Jaques Valours	200		23 Feby "
John Stranblar	300	108	16 Sept ^r "
John Rodolph Pleir	50	246	" " "
Anthony Goliere.....	50	175	" " "
Major James Richards.....	400		12 Ap ^l 1739
Devall Kueffer	450		" " "
David Roberts	300		11 May "
David Faucounet	250		" " "
John Legare	100		7 "
John Legare	50		11 May 1739
Jane Lebray Widow	300		2 June 1739
Twinet Lebray			
Fanshaw Lebray			
George Herchnecht	50	197	16 Sept ^r 1738
John Genbretz <i>alias</i>	200		" " "
Michael Gombze			
Abraham Jindra	50	203	" " "
Daniel Pillet	100		11 May 1739
John Jacob Roch	227		" " "
Robert Williams	1300		16 Sept ^r "
Ludovick Kaill	300		14 Dec ^r "
Gideon Mallett	550		" " "
Mary Henrie	50		" " "
John Labord	50		" " "

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Anthony Jaton	50		" " "
D ^r John Brabant (in Grant also styled D ^r Daniel Brabant)	500		" " "
John Henry Mayorhotser.....	150		" " "
John Ring	250		" " "
Capt John Frederick Holz- endorf	250		" " "
Peter Sterchy	150		" " "
John Francis Henry	50		" " "
Peter De Pia	100		" " "
John Francis Vanay.....	50		" " "
Vincent Dalescale	50		" " "
Jeremiah Remond	200		14 Dec ^r 1739
John Lewis Schetfley	450	119	3 Feby 1737
Peter Detscher	100		16 Sep ^r 1736
Joseph Laye	100		14 Dec ^r 1739
Abraham Donnatt	50		" " "
David Zublier	600		" " "
Daniel Jacob Ortellier	100		16 Sep ^r 1738
John Henry Derick	50		" " "
John Henry D ^e Roch.....	50		" Aug. 1741
Jacob Metsger	350	75	8 " "
Peter Ditmastre	400		29 Jany 1742
Henry Dessaure	50		9 Apl 1743
Henry Duberdosser	100		" " "
David Ginger	300		" " "
Francis Lewis Recorder.....	100		" " "
Adam Cuillat	250		" " "
Ann Marie Egnia	150		" " "
John Henry Mayorholser.....	100		" " "
John Michall	46. ⁵¹		" " "
John Labord	150		" " "
Peter Detmestre	200		" " "
George Mingersdorffe	50		" " "
Peter Lutie	50		" " "
John Martin Lasman	250		" " "
Hans Ulrick Isoug	50		" " "

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Daniel Shipard	50		" " "
Anthony Jatou	50		9 Apl 1743
Savastian Zouberbukber	100		" " "
John Michall	30		" " "
Henry Mererhotfer	100		" " "
John Michall	22		" " "
Peter Maillier	200		" " "
Isaac Overy	200		" " "
Peter Latfitte	224. ²⁴		" " "
George Teleback	250		" " "
Henry Bourquin	100		24 Aug "
Hugh Rose	400		" " "
David Pierre Humber.....	200		" " "
Hugett Piarsh	50		" " "
Henry Chefeille	450		11 Nov ^r "
Daniel Abraham David and Margaret Huguenium	200		" " "
John Rodolph Grand	350		8 Dec ^r 1744
John Delagaye	250		24 May 1745
John Francis Henry	100		11 Nov ^r 1743

In addition to the foregoing names the following appear as owners of lands bounding on the grants made but to whom no actual grants were found recorded viz

M^r Sansober
 Pierre Galache
 David Saussy
 Francois Faure
 Widow Francoise Breton
 Francis Bachelor
 Rev^d M^r Bugnion
 Leonard Frank
 David Kuiffer
 Abraham Le Roy
 Jean Henry Pierre de Gallier
 Josua Roberts
 Ulrich Rachie

Louis Devall
 Alles Voucher
 M^r Vanderheyd
 Samuel Augspourger
 John Louis Shifle
 Andrew Gender
 Rev^d M^r Shiffle
 Godfrey Detrevis
 John Neef
 Capt DeJeau
 David Huginier
 Pierre Malliet
 Lewis Kehl
 Francis Yanam
 Sam: Delane
 Godfrey Detrivirs
 Jacob Stuly
 Anna Ingler
 Ulrich Buch
 Capt John Perry felder
 William Staples
 James Turner
 Peter Janett Vannerheid
 John Jenbuck
 Jacob Jannet

In the office of the Historical Commission there are several maps relating to Purrysburgh.

Two are of the Town proper. One of these is a plan of the Town, showing the glebe land and the commons as reserved and set out immediately contiguous to the Town. The other contains more lots: the lots are differently shaped in places, and there is no reservation for the glebe and commons. An examination of the plats annexed to the grants of the Town lots develops that these grants were made with reference to this last mentioned map, thus evidencing that it was the later and final map. Of the other two maps one is a map of the Township of 20,000 acres, exhibiting the space reserved for the Town proper, and the remainder cut

up into 50 acre subdivisions. The fourth map is a general map, exhibiting the Township of 20,000 acres, and also the entire area within the six mile limit, with the intruding grants, and was made in 1735, by Hugh Bryan.

The Council, in February, 1732 /3, ordered the Surveyor General, M^r St. John, to admeasure to each family of the Swiss settlers one town lot and 50 acres of land, and to lay out a glebe and commons. In Sept^r, 1733, it is stated that Col. William Bull laid before the Council a plan of the township and the reserved land appertaining thereto. For his survey and plat he was paid £500 currency of the Province. In the statement of the expense to which the Province had been put in settling the township this £500 is also enumerated, but nothing is mentioned of any amount paid to M^r St. John for any survey or map.

It would appear then that the older map of the Town and the map of the Township subdivided into 50 acre plots were the ones made by Col. Bull, as they both appear to be in the same handwriting. Against this supposition is that the minutes of the Council meeting state that Col. Bull's map showed the "reserved" land appertaining, which this map does not; if the word "reserved" was intended to apply to the land within the six mile limit, but without the Township proper, of 20,000 acres. The later map mentioned as the fourth, made in 1735, was evidently the later map made by order of Lieut. Governor Broughton, under the later instructions he received, and was made by Hugh Bryan.

The maps annexed to this article are copies of that map of the Town, which appears to be the latest in date, and which corresponds to the Grants, and also a reduced copy of the Bryan map, of 1735, located on the map of the Counties of Beaufort and Hampton, so as to show the position of the Township as originally designed and laid out.